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COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF GREAT
YARMOUTH.

URBAN & PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
For 1930.



GREAT YARMOUTH:

Printed by C. A. CAMPLING, LTD., Town Hall Works.

1931.

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH.

1931.

To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Twenty-First Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Annual Report for 1930, being a Survey Report, contains information on certain matters, e.g. the Local Government Act, 1929, Housing, Hospitals, etc., which has not appeared before.

The Census 1931 figures are not yet available. It will be of great interest to know the exact population of the Borough. For the purposes of this report, I have continued my custom of the last few years and used both the Registrar General's and my own estimates of population.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1930 are shown in the following Table.

	Great Yarmouth.		England and Wales.	107 Great Towns.	159 Smaller Towns.
	Reg. Gen's. figures.	M.O H's. figures			
Death Rate	10.25	9.59	11.4	11.4	11.5
*Infantile death-rate		57	60	59	64
Birth Rate	15.3	14.3	16.3	15.7	16.6
	* Per 1000 infant births.				

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate remain at a low figure.

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III.). Over fifty-two per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and over twenty-nine per cent. over the age of 75 years.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 28.73.

The Mean Temperature (average 48.4) was 49.9.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1585.7.

No School Departments were closed by the Local Sanitary Authority during the year, but 84 patients and 108 contacts were temporarily excluded from school owing to infectious disease.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on June 19th, 1921 ...	60,710
,, estimated by the Registrar General for the middle of 1929 ...	58,110
,, estimated by Medical Officer of Health	62,087
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1921) ...	14,059
,, families or separate occupiers ...	14,340
Rateable value	£312 268
Product of a Penny (13/8 in the £) ...	£1,171
Total Revenue	£570,020
Net indebtedness	£1,440,621

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.

Births (legitimate), males 436, females 388	Total 824
,, (illegitimate), males 26, females 41	Total 67
Birth Rate (on Registrar General's population figure)	15.3
,, (on M.O.H's. figure)	14.3
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 21, females 11	... Total 32
,, (illegitimate) males 0, females 0	... Total 0
,, rate per 1,000 births	31
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the districts)	712
Death Rate (on Registrar General's population figure)	12.25
,, (on M.O.H's. figure)	11.46
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's standardizing factor	10.25 & 9.59
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of child-birth—from Sepsis ...	...
—from other causes ...	...

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 births:—

Legitimate	58	Illegitimate	44	...	...	Total	57
Deaths from Measles				...	...	...	7
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough				...	...	...	6
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				...	...	...	5

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

			1930.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	0	0·8
Measles	...	...	7	2·8
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0	0·2
Whooping Cough	...	...	6	7·7
Diphtheria	...	...	3	2·5
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	68	72·9
Cancer	...	...	108	82·4
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	49	94·6
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	7	9·3
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	21	30·4
Violence	...	...	30	26·4
Influenza	...	...	5	21·1

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 9·8 per cent. occurred in infancy (0-5), 2·2 per cent. during school age (5-15), 35·6 per cent. during working life (15-65), and the remaining 52·1 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 29·3 occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Fifty-one children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death-rate of 57 per 1,000 births registered, being 8·2 below the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Rate. The standardized death-rate from Tuberculosis was, on the Registrar General's figures, 0·979 per 1,000, comparing with a figure for England and Wales of 0·932 (1929).

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Causes of Death.	All ages.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS," WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.										TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON- RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	TOTAL DEATHS OF RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.								
		Under 1 year.		1 and under 2 years.		2 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and under 75 years.		Over 75 years.			
		0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.	All ages.			
All Causes	712	51	10	9	16	26	55	174	162	209	210	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1 Certified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2 Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3 Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4 Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5 Measles	—	—	7	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6 Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7 Whooping-cough	—	—	6	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8 Diphtheria	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
9 Influenza	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—		
10 Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11 Lethargica	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
12 Meningococcal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13 Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14 Tuberculosis of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15 Respiratory	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	14	17	18	4	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	12		
16 System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
17 Other Tuberculous	—	—	14	2	3	1	3	—	1	3	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	7		
18 Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19 Cancer, Malignant	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23		
20 Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
21 Rheumatic Fever	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	7	43	41	17	27	—	—	—	23		
22 Diabetes	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	1		
23 Cerebral Haemor-	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	16	14	16	13	—	—	—	—		
24 rhage, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	56	16	14	—	—	—	—		
25 Heart Disease	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26 Arterio-Sclerosis	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—		
27 Bronchitis	—	—	25	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	16	10	—	—	—	—	10		
28 Pneumonia (all	—	—	20	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	8		
29 forms)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30 Other Respiratory	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	1		
31 Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
32 Ulcer of Stomach	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	2		
33 and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34 Diarrhoea, etc.	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
35 Appendicitis and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		
36 Typhlitis	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
37 Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
38 Acute and Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
39 Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	9	6	11	10	—	—	—	—	11		
40 Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
41 Other accidents and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
42 diseases of Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
43 & Parturition	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
44 Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
45 and Malformation,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
46 Premature Birth	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
47 Suicide	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	2		
48 Other deaths from	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
49 violence	—	—	24	1	—	3	2	2	3	7	5	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	5		
50 Other defined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
51 diseases	—	—	167	9	1	1	4	6	10	36	34	66	76	78	—	—	—	—	—		
52 Causes ill-defined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
53 or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	712	51	10	9	16	26	55	174	162	209	210	—	198	—	—	—	—	—	—		

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1930.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.

	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	Decennial Average.
Measles	7	0	0	1	9	3	1	5	3	0	6	2.8
Whooping Cough	6	5	2	16	3	12	2	4	24	5	4	7.7
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	5	2	4	3	5	2	7	14	6	21	4	6.8

B. ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.2
Diphtheria	...	3	5	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	5	4
Enteric Fever	..	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0.8
Tuberculosis	...	68	57	67	65	61	89	80	80	72	82	76
												72.9

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer	...	108	100	93	85	99	72	77	86	70	70	72	82.4
Influenza	...	5	62	6	29	15	18	20	4	37	13	7	21.1
Respiratory Diseases	...	49	96	63	95	69	104	100	93	133	107	86	94.6
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	21	23	28	30	27	27	30	29	32	34	44	30.4

Infant Deaths. Forty-three per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were :—

Premature Birth	...	...	...	21.5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	11.7
Pneumonia	...	...	...	9.8
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	9.8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	7.8
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	7.8
Instrumental Delivery	...	...	...	7.8
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	5.8
Sepsis	...	...	...	5.8
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3.9
Convulsions	...	...	...	3.9
Measles	...	...	...	1.9
Accidents	...	...	...	1.9

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. There was a low incidence of this disease during the year. The case rates per 1,000 living being 2.76 for England and Wales and 1.18 for Great Yarmouth.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years; 1930 was not one of these years.

Measles. The usual two-yearly epidemic occurred in the Autumn, but not a serious one.

Diphtheria. The number of cases was above the average. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 1.26 per 1,000 living as against 1.84 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease continue to fall. The notifications also show a decrease, evidence that the work of the Clinic and the Sanatoria is

having effect in preventive education. The death-rate was 0.979 per 1,000 living as against 0.932 for England and Wales.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer continue to show an increase on the decennial average. It appears that there is a definite increase in the disease and not merely a shifting of cases from other, perhaps indefinite, categories to that of definitely diagnosed malignant disease.

Respiratory Diseases. There was a marked decrease in deaths from these diseases—about half the decennial average.

Diarrhœal Diseases. The deaths remain very low—seven cases. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths are at a very low level, only two-thirds of the decennial average.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1930 there were seven cases (but two of these were definitely contracted out of the district, coming here when already ill), giving a rate of 0.08 per 1,000 against 0.07 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. Two cases of the former occurred, giving a rate of 0.03 per 1,000 in comparison with 0.06 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The rate was 0.23 in comparison with 0.45 for England and Wales.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) MEDICAL.

(t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

(t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

(t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*

A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL, H. POTTS and J. M. SMELLIE—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time.*

A. S. K. ANDERSON, E. CONNELL and J. M. SMELLIE—*Public Vaccinators, part time.*

(b) OTHERS.

W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*

W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analysis, part time.*

(t)†* S. HASSALL—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, &c.*

(t)* A. E. LANG, (t)†* J. PILCH, (t)* H. HOWARTH—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, &c.*

(t)* G. H. SPINKS—*Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats and Shops Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*

h (t)‡ Miss I. D. SEARCH, h.(t)‡ Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡ Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h (t)‡ Miss E. BULMER, and b.(t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*

J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*

E. GARRETT—*Public Health Clerk.*

F. PARMENTER—*Junior ditto.*

G. TURNER—*Disinfecto.*

R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*

Miss R. BURROWS—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse).*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

2. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Guardians, and two under the Gorleston Nursing Association.

3. MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing greatly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Men	605	66.1 per cent.
,, Registered Midwife	311	33.9
,, Unregistered Midwife	Nil	Nil

There were two untrained certified midwives practising during the year, and four trained midwives.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	311
,, ,, ,, in the Infirmary	...	13
,, ,, ,, in General Hospital		5
,, ,, ,, by "Handy Women"		1
,, ,, ,, in Gorleston Hospital		2

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 24 cases, as follows:—

Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	1
Delayed Labour	...	...	10
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	3
Illness of Mother	...	...	4
Illness of Child	...	...	3
Discharging Eyes	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	...	...	1

4. NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

None of the Health Services are administered in co-operation with this Service; although there is, of course, co-operation between the respective officials as occasion requires.

5. POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(1) <i>North District</i>	Population (1921 Census)	24,176
(2) <i>South District</i>	"	15,548
(3) <i>Gorleston</i>	"	13,165
(4) <i>Cobholm and Southtown</i>	"	7,226
(5) <i>Runham Vauxhall</i>	"	585
		<hr/>
		60,700

District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) J. M. Smellie, (3) A. S. K. Anderson, (4) E. Connell, (5) H. Potts.

No changes were introduced on the transfer of this Service to the Local Authority.

6. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

One thousand, three hundred and fifty-seven bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1930, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.	In cases for discharge.	For Suspects.	Total.
Positive 16	Pos. 1	Pos. 30	Pos. 36	
Negative 36	Neg. 108	Neg. 279	Neg. 588	
Total 52	Tot. 109	Tot. 309	Tot. 624	

Urine.	Specimens of Sputum.	Hairs for Ringworm.
T.B. not present 2	T.B. present 63	Pos. 2
	T.B. not present 195	Neg. 1
Total 2	258	3
		1,357

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 40, 61—63).

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

LIST OF LOCAL ACTS.

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Borough Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

LIST OF ADOPTED ACTS.

		Date of Adoption.
7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889		12th Nov., 1889.
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890		14th Oct., 1890.
9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5	... ...	14th Oct., 1890.
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892	...	13th Feb., 1894.
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II.		17th Feb., 1910.
Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III.		
Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV.		
Part V.		
Secs. 93 and 95, Part X.		
Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII.		19th May, 1911.
Sec. 92, Part X.	... ...	17th Nov., 1911.
12. Notification of Births Act	...	12th April, 1901

LIST OF BYE-LAWS.

13. Removal of Refuse	... ...	16th June, 1868.
14. Common Lodging Houses	... ...	ditto
15. Slaughter Houses	... ...	ditto
16. Removal of Offensive Matter	... ...	10th Feb., 1891.
17. Infectious Disease on Ships	... ...	5th June, 1909.
18. Fish Frying	... ...	13th June, 1911.
19. Nuisances	... ...	4th May, 1912.

8. HOSPITALS.

Those used by the inhabitants of Great Yarmouth are:—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, Great Yarmouth, 57 beds, managed by the Health Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is Medical Superintendent. *Nursing Staff*—Matron, Charge Nurse, 5 Staff Nurses, 2 Assistant Nurses, 6 Probationers (note, the relative figures of the junior staff are continually altering with the completion of probationers' training).

SMALL POX HOSPITAL, Great Yarmouth, 12 beds, managed by the Health Committee. The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent. *Nursing Staff*—drawn from the Isolation Hospital as required.

POOR LAW INSTITUTION, Great Yarmouth, 346 beds, managed by the Public Assistance Committee. The Medical Officer (Dr. R. N. Shaw) is part-time. *Nursing Staff*—Matron, Home Sister, Night Sister, 3 Ward Sisters, 1 Relief Sister, 4 Assistant Nurses, 21 Probationers, 1 Nursery Attendant, 1 Superintendent and 6 Assistant Mental Female Nurses and 1 Superintendent and 6 Assistant Male ditto.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Great Yarmouth, 72 beds, managed by Voluntary Agency. The Medical Officers are Honorary. There are also 2 resident House Surgeons.

GORLESTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL, Great Yarmouth, 15 beds, managed by Voluntary Agency. The Medical Officers are Honorary.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL, Norwich. No definite number of beds allocated to Great Yarmouth, managed by Voluntary Agency. See below, *re* use made of hospitals during the year (pages 20—23).

FACILITIES FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT at these hospitals:—

General Hospital.—Well equipped for Operative Surgery. Special Departments—X-ray, dental, ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat and massage.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.—Well equipped for Operative Surgery. Special Departments—venereal disease, orthopaedics, ear, nose and throat, X-ray, dental, massage and pathological.

Pathological Work for the Hospitals. General Hospital—Dr. Brough of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital acts as Pathologist. A department at the Hospital is contemplated in the near future.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital has a special department, of which Dr. Claridge is the head.

Isolation Hospital.—Dr. Eastes of London carries out investigations as required.

HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE in the District:—

General Medical and General Surgical.—Not differentiated in the local Hospitals. For the Infirmary (Poor Law Institution) they are included under "Chronic Sick" (see below). In the General Hospital 29 males and 29 females and in the Gorleston Cottage Hospital 6 male and 6 female beds are provided for medical and surgical cases in mixed wards.

Children.—Infirmary 3 male and 3 female, General Hospital 7 male and 7 female, and Gorleston Hospital 1 male and 1 female.

Maternity.—Infirmary 2 beds.

Tuberculosis.—Infirmary 5 male and 5 female. Not

differentiated at the other Hospitals. For Sanatoria (see pages 29-31).

Venereal Disease.—Beds as required at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital under the V.D. Scheme agreement with that Hospital.

Chronic Sick — Infirmary 79 male and 109 female.

Mental.—Infirmary 79 male and 69 female.

E. Counties Inst.	7	3
Lancaster M.H.	—	1
Parkside	„	—
Hellesdon	„	6
Thorpe	„	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	58	71
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Orthopaedic, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmic, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.—Not differentiated at the General Hospital. The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital admitted the following Yarmouth cases in 1930:—Orthopædic, 1 man, 2 women; Ear, Nose and Throat, 6 men, 11 women, 4 children; Ophthalmic, 10 men, 1 woman

USE MADE OF THE HOSPITALS DURING THE YEAR.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 89 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and "Typhoid Fever," which were notified during the year. There was no shortage of accommodation during the year.

ADMISSIONS, DEATHS AND DISCHARGES AT THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS.

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Group	Diph- theria	Other Diseases	Totals
Remaining on						
December 31st, 1930	0	20	0	6	0	26
Admitted during 1930	0	60	5	76	0	141
Died in Hospital	0	0	1	4	0	5
Discharged during 1930	0	76	4	70	0	151
Remaining on						
December 31st, 1930	0	4	1	8	0	13

ADMISSIONS INTO THE ESTCOURT ROAD AND GORLESTON HOSPITALS IN EACH MONTH OF 1930.

	Disease Other	Pox Small	Fever Scarlet	Group Enteric	Diphtheria	Totals
January	0	0	18	0	6	24
February	0	0	9	0	6	15
March	0	0	7	0	7	14
April	0	0	4	1	2	7
May	0	0	5	1	7	13
June	0	0	1	0	6	7
July	0	0	3	1	11	15
August	0	0	4	0	4	8
September	0	0	0	0	3	3
October	0	0	2	2	9	13
November	0	0	5	0	5	10
December	0	0	1	1	10	12
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0	0	*59	6	†76	141
	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 1 case transferred from another institution.

† 2 cases admitted as carriers.

The average number of patients in hospital was 14.

The average period of detention in hospital for each case completed during the year was :—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	38.91 days.
For Diphtheria	...	...	29.13 days.
For Enteric	...	...	55.25 days.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was :—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	81.7 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	97.4 per cent.
For " Typhoid Fever "	...	...	7.0 per cent.

This hospital is adequate, and no more, for the Area having regard to the influx of summer visitors and the normal seasonable variations in the incidence of infectious disease. The above figures relate to a year of exceptionally low incidence.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total number of local in-patients treated in 1930 was 727, being an average number of 44 beds as against 201 and 12 for patients from outside the Borough. The total admissions being men 306, women 318, children under 5 years 89, ditto between 5 and 16 years 161. The number of operations performed during 1930 was 380 major and 324 minor. The accommodation of this Hospital is probably adequate for the service of the Town, but it is customary for a number of patients to go to Norwich (see below). Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows :—

Number of new cases in 1930 :—Ophthalmic 265, Ear, Nose and Throat 571, Dental 216, Electric and Massage 117, General Cases 314, Accidents and Casualties 3001, Total 4484. Attendances 1930 :—X-ray Dept. 1542, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 3209, Out-patient Dept. 15837.

NORFOLK & NORWICH HOSPITAL.—The total numbers of Yarmouth In-patients admitted during the year were men 74, women 75, children under 5 years 4, ditto between 5 and 16 years 11. They were classified as :—

	Men.	Women.	Children under 16.
General Medical	6	10	11
„ Surgical	44	46	—
Orthopædic	1	2	—
Ear, Nose & Throat	6	11	4
Ophthalmic	10	1	—
Tuberculosis	2	2	—

The figures for the Yarmouth patients in the V.D. Dept. are given on page 32.

The Gt. Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for expenditure on tuberculous and V.D. patients.

THE INFIRMARY.—During 1930 four children were admitted to and fifteen born in the Institution. Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows :—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Pulmonary, males	5	1	4
„ females	2	—	2
Non-Pulmonary, males	1	1	—
„ „ females	—	—	—
„ „ children	1	1	—

Figures for the period April 1st to December 31st (*i.e.* after the taking-over by the Council) are as follows :—

Admissions	...	...	242
Maternity cases	...	...	13
Births	...	...	13
Deaths	...	...	82
Discharges	...	...	136
Average duration of stay	...	...	208 days
Average number of occupied beds	...	...	168
Surgical operations	...	...	nil

In-patients on Dec. 31st :—

Children	...	...	4
Chronic Sick	...	...	162
Tuberculous	...	...	4
Mental	...	...	136
Other	...	...	131

GORLESTON COTTAGE HOSPITAL.—The total number of admissions during the year 1930 was men 61, women 45, children under 5 years 18, ditto between 5 and 16 years 58. Thirty-five per cent. of the beds are used by patients from outside the Borough.

9. NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

There are now seven* Homes on the Register, two having been added and one removed (through discontinuance) in 1930.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES IN 1930

1. Number of applications for registration	...	...	2†
2. Number of homes registered	...	...	2
3. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			1‡
4. Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been			
(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration	...		Nil
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been			
(a) granted	...	...	Nil
(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
(c) refused	...	...	Nil

* All take maternity cases and four of them general cases also.

† One Maternity Home and one Maternity and General Nursing Home.

‡ General Nursing Home.

10. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

III. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

Unmarried mothers and their children are provided for in the Infirmary (see Hospitals).

Homeless children are provided for by the Public Assistance Committee at the Childrens' Homes, Gorleston, where there are six separate homes, containing accommodation for 51 girls and 36 boys. During 1930 seven boys and five girls were admitted and nine boys and 14 girls discharged. The average number in residence was 11 boys and 20 girls.

12. INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

There is no institution, at present, provided by the Town Council, but negotiations are proceeding with the Norfolk County Council for a share in the combined institutions at Little Plumstead and Heckingham which are being developed with a view of providing full accommodation for all cases from both Authorities.

There will remain that class of case not coming under the Mental Deficiency Committee and not suitable for special classes in ordinary Elementary Schools—the greatly retarded child needing accommodation in a special school under the Education Committee. Having regard to the diminishing numbers of children in the Children's Homes (see above) it may be found possible to accommodate them otherwise, in which case it will be worth considering whether the buildings can be adapted for use as a special School.

13. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

I4. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Gourlay School, Dene Side.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to grow rapidly, as it has proved a very popular institution.

During the year, 225 expectant mothers and 647 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 6948 visits.

The number attending for the first time was 208 expectant mothers and 315 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 6 expectant mothers and 72 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 119 expectant mothers and 154 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 5 expectant mothers and 50 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 89 expectant mothers and 161 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 18,528 packets, were distributed. Of this 16,092 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Fifteen babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 32 per 1000 as against 58 per 1000 for the town generally.

SCHOOL CLINICS.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Gourlay Institute.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the “Dispensary.” On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic in Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On Dec. 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to:—

- i. *Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated.* In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87, whereas in 1927 the number was 133, in 1928 it was 127, in 1929, 110, and in 1930, 103. This increase to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic, but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. Two hundred and eighty-two cases were examined, of whom 177 were non-tuberculous, 24 doubtful, and 81 definitely tuberculous.

ii. Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually, suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases. Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous	...	11
,, ,, Doubtfully Tuberculous	...	14
,, ,, Non-Tuberculous	...	35
		—
	Total	...
Child contacts examined		2
,, ,, doubtfully Tuberculous	...	3
,, ,, Non-Tuberculous	...	71
		—
Total No. of children examined	...	136
		—
Children admitted to Sanatorium	...	14
		—

iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see pages 28, 29).

iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis:—63 cases.

v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions:—7 cases.

vi. Examinations of Contacts, i.e., Persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection 140 contacts were examined, of whom 4 were found to be tuberculous, 9 doubtful, and 127 non-tuberculous.

vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital.—124 specimens of sputum were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 134 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, i.e., for 10 working months only—see end of first paragraph, page 26, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year ...	142
Contacts	140
Total number of Physical Examinations	954
Number of persons examined ...	618
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1930 ...	401
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	46
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	840
Number of consultations with Medical Practitioners	63
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	151
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	732
Number of specimens of sputum examined	286
Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st, 1930 ...	231

* Excluding 58 patients seen by myself at the Town Hall

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

		Alive.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1926		52*	124	43
„ 1926	...	13	24	25
„ 1927	...	64	42	7
„ 1928	...	85	35	11
„ 1929	...	86	19	9
„ 1930	...	75	15	0
		—	—	—
		375	259	95
		—	—	—

* Including 2 discharged as "recovered."

giving a "Live Register" of 373 in addition to a supplemental register of 28 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total 401 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium.—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	7
Pensioners' beds	...	as required.	

Stanninghall Farm Colony (for men who have passed through sanatorium treatment):—Beds as required. N.B.—This institution is maintained by the Norfolk, Norwich and Great Yarmouth Authorities.

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases): Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

Maltlings Farm Sanatorium (males and females): Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Ditto.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females): 4 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (females and children): as required.

The movements of patients during 1930 was as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (civilians)	... 12	12
Kelling (pensioners)	... 1	0
Stanninghall (civilians)	... 1	1
Bramblewood (women)	... 7	7
Ipswich (women)	... 11	17
Ipswich (boys)	... 1	0
Ipswich (girls)	... 3	1
Normanston (civilians)	... 2	3
Maltings Farm (civilians)	... 5	8
Maltings Farm (pensioners)	... 1	1
Maltings Farm (women)	... 3	4
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)	1	1
East Anglian (boys)	... 7	9
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	0	2
East Anglian (girls)	... 2	2
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	0	2
Brompton Hospital (pensioners)	... 0	1
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)	1	1
	—	—
	58	72
	—	—

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment was:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	10.9
Kelling (pensioners)	...	...	0.5
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	...	2.5
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	3.9
Normanston (civilian)	...	...	1.2
Normanston (pensioners)	...	...	0.1
Ipswich (women)	...	...	6.8
Ipswich (boys)	...	...	0.2
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	2.2
Maltings Farm (civilians)	...	...	2.4
Maltings Farm (pensioners)	...	...	0.3
Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	2.9
East Anglian (boys)	...	...	8.0
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	2.7
East Anglian (girls)	...	...	2.8
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	1.1
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	0.1
	—	—	—

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (civilians)	...	...	208.4
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	...	786.0
Bramblewood (women)	...	...	263.6
Maltings Farm (civilians)	...	...	160.3
Maltings Farm (pensioners)	...	...	124.0
Maltings Farm (women)	...	...	213.3
Maltings Farm (women, non-pulmonary)	...	...	15.0
East Anglian (boys)	...	...	303.8
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	880.5
East Anglian (girls)	...	...	315.5
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	...	459.5
Ipswich (women)	...	...	170.5
Ipswich (girls)	...	...	357.0
Normanston (civilians)	...	...	79.5
Normanston (pensioners)	...	...	36.0
Heatherwood (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	...	48.0
Brompton (pensioners)	...	...	35.0

The number of patients in residence was:—

		Jan. 1st, 1930.	Dec. 31st, 1930.
Kelling (civilians)	...	11	11
Kelling (pensioners)	...	0	1
Stanninghall (civilians)	...	3	3
Bramblewood (women)	...	4	4
Ipswich (women)	...	11	5
Ipswich (boys)	...	0	1
Ipswich (girls)	...	2	4
Normanston (civilians)	...	2	1
Maltings Farm (civilians)	...	4	1
Maltings Farm (women)	...	2	1
East Anglian (boys)	...	9	7
East Anglian (boys, non-pulmonary)	...	3	1
East Anglian (girls)	...	3	3
East Anglian (girls, non-pulmonary)	...	2	0
Brompton (pensioners)	...	1	0
		—	—
		57	43
		—	—

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Corporation shares the expenses of the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. During 1930 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

		Old Cases.	New Cases.
Syphilis	...	31	21
Soft Chancre	...	0	0
Gonnorrhœa	...	47	24
Not V.D.	...	0	3
		—	—
		78	48
		—	—

They made 1072 attendances during the year. None were admitted as in-patients during the year.

Only 5 patients ceased to attend before completion of treatment.

Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	...	...	74
For Spirochætes	...	...	2
,, Gonococci	...	...	70
Other	...	...	0
		—	—
		146	—

Doses of Arseno-benzol compounds: 220.

(All given in Out-patient Department).

FIRST AID STATION ON YARMOUTH BEACH.

The Beach Committee instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the two months (19th July to 19th September) that it was open the nurse rendered first aid to 532 cases—fingers

pinched in deck-chairs, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 140.

This Station became very popular and will be re-opened in 1931.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position is now normal again, and is as follows :— Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows :—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (i) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 26, 28.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 6785, as follows :—

In connection with the visitation of children :—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2645
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	132
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)	1894	
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)	79	
At homes where infant's death or still births had occurred	...	80
Special ante-natal visits	...	210
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	...	5031

<i>Brought forward</i>	...	5031
In connection with midwives	...	25
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	14
	—	89
In connection with the medical inspection of school children :—		
To arrange with teachers at the school <i>re</i> inspection	...	64
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	...	360
To mental defectives	...	135
To investigate special cases, poliomye- litis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc,	...	767
To attend inspection at schools	...	118
Other visits to schools	...	271
	—	1715
	—	6785

The total number of children visited was 2681 as follows :—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2397	46	3	2446
Illegitimate	232	3	—	235
				2681

The total number of visits to these children was :—

Infants under 1 year : first visit to legitimate children, 756 ; to illegitimate children, 67 ; total, 2777. Children 1 to 5 years : legitimate, 1894 ; illegitimate, 79 ; total, 1973.

The two cases of Ophthalmia notified were kept under observation until well.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health

within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 77.3 per cent. of the total live-births were thus notified, in addition to 27 still-births.

Of these, 311 were notified by midwives, and 407 by parents and doctors.

Thirty-five of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 198, i.e., 21.8 per cent. were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 4750 visits to the homes of 2681 children (of whom 2629 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—

Legitimate	...	...	823
Illegitimate	...	...	67
		—	890

Number of infants re-visited from previous year:—

Legitimate	...	...	627
Illegitimate	...	...	48
		—	675
Older children (1—5)	...	...	1116
		—	2681

These children were found to be fed as follows:—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	...	810	91%	3%
4th month	...	742	79%	9%
8th month	...	736	50%	28%
12th month	...	721	5%	92%

The children (368 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows:--

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk	... 3	—
Condensed milk, mainly	... 62	12
Patent foods or mixed diet	... 17	2
Dried milk	... 243	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	325	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not yet ceased.

In forty-nine cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. Two of these children died of diarrhoea. They were fed as follows:--

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk, mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods and mixed diets	—	—	—	—	I	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	I	I	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

One thousand one hundred and sixteen children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, thirty-seven being noted as backward in this respect. One hundred and eighteen children had their teeth beginning to decay, and seventeen others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Fifteen were

found to be suffering from rickets, and sixty others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Forty-two children were fed partially on tinned milk.

The remaining forty-seven infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows, omitting twelve over a year old.

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths
Breast only	10	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Breast partly	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Dried milk	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd vis., no further information	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable	8	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
	18	1	8	10	7	2	—	1	—	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was very satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages:—

STANDARD.

Total Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
2681	23%	45%	18%	16%

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately:—

Homes Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living 2632	25%	28%	31%	16%
Dead 49	29%	30%	32%	9%

15. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.—The figures for 1930 were:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re-vac- cinations.
North District (Dr. Connell)	...	95 1
South „ (Dr. Smellie)	...	121 Nil
Cobholm, Southtown (Dr. Connell)		24 1
Gorleston (Dr. Anderson)	...	42 14

Runham Vauxhall (Dr. Potts)—no vaccinations before April 1st, 1930, and from then merged with the North District.

Infirmary—no vaccinations.

This total of 282 primary vaccinations compared with 891 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox has been prevalent in some parts of England and Wales for some years past and to the large influx of Summer visitors that we get each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one "spot" only which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

PART I. CHILDREN'S ACT, 1908.

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1930, there were

eleven children on the books, and on December 31st, five children. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 122 visits to their homes during the year.

POOR LAW SERVICES which have been provided under SPECIAL ACTS.

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporation, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, have gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 25/- per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough.

A present difficulty in considering any transfer of functions is the fact that the Infirmary, being a Poor Law Institution, may not be used by any Committee for the exercise of any "transferred" function. For example, the Infirmary must of necessity be the usual Town's Hospital for patients dying from consumption who have no suitable accommodation at home. But if the treatment of tuberculosis is "declared" under the Act to be transferred from the Poor Law to the Public Health etc. Acts, the Health Committee would be debarred from sending any patients to the Infirmary. This difficulty can, apparently, only be got over by "appropriating" the whole of the Institution as a "Hospital" and transferring the more strictly Poor Law cases elsewhere, or vice-versa. Neither of these alterations appear practicable in the immediate future, but the general tendency of modern Public Health developments is towards expansion of the Public Health Services with a corresponding contraction of Poor Law Medical Assistance. Whether under a modified application of the Poor Law or under the appropriate Special Acts developments will, in the first instance, most readily (and popularly) take place by extension of accommodation for Maternity and advanced Tuberculous cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

With the exception of twenty-four, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still twenty-four wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council, and are of uniform good quality. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and after sand filtration is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of filtration, following sedimentation, in operation, I have full confidence that the public water supply will continue to remain in its present safe condition.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year:—

Total Solids	...	30·0 to 43·0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	Nil to 0·009	„ „
Albumenoid Ammonia...	...	0·01 to 0·028	„ „
Chlorine ...	...	4·3 to 6·1	„ „
Nitrates ...	...	Nil to 0·8	„ „
Nitrites ...	...	Nil	„ „
Oxygen absorbed	...	0·124 to 0·412	„ „

Total Hardness	...	16.25 to 22.6	parts per 100,000
Permanent Hardness	...	8.25 to 17.3	„ „
Lime	...	10.9 to 13.0	„ „
Magnesia	...	1.1 to 1.9	„ „
Sulphuric anhydride	...	3.42 to 4.8	„ „
Silica, Iron and Alumina		Trace to 1.6	„ „
Alkalinity	...	18.5 to 20.0	„ „
Bacteria	...	1 to 50 per c.c.	
Bac. Coli	...	Absent in 100 c.c. except on 3 occasions	
Colour	...	{ Clear to faint rusty sediment 10.5 to 28.5 units.	

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are about 17,180 w.c.'s., 80* privies and 32 ash pits in the Borough. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 21,885 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1,155 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

* Eleven for temporary use during the Fishing Season.

SCAVENGING.

One steam wagon, six motor lorries, two horse wagons, two horse carts and two trailers are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1930. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

TABLE A.

			Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to	...	...	714
Visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	...	327
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices	...	...	4210
Bakehouse inspections	...	...	217
Common lodging-house inspections (day-time)	...	...	264
Common lodging-house inspections (night-time)	...	...	84
Slaughter-house and knackers' yard inspections	...	...	759
Offensive trades and marine store inspections	...	...	288
Factories, workshop and work-places inspected	...	...	2043
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected	...	...	741
Visits to ice cream vendors	...	...	185
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops	...	...	217
Samples of water submitted for analysis	...	...	4
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis	...	...	147
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	357
Special visits to fried fish shops	...	...	211
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains	...	...	258
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act			5
Visits <i>re</i> Shops Acts	...	...	385
Stables inspected	...	...	91
Public conveniences inspected	...	...	175
Fair vans inspected	...	...	49
School sanitary arrangements inspected	...	...	79
		Total	11,810

TABLE B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 445 Statutory and 1326 Preliminary.

			Number.
Privies replaced with water closets	...	...	1
New drains laid	...	...	92
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	...	409
Pedestal closets provided	...	...	71
Earthenware gully traps fixed	...	...	317
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets	...	...	48
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed		...	22
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	86
Nuisances from overcrowding abated	...	...	9
Animals and poultry removed	...	...	32
Water closets repaired	...	...	411
New sinks erected	...	...	109
Drains intercepted from sewers	...	...	102
Rainwater cisterns abolished	...	...	22
Sink waste pipes disconnected	...	...	52
Yards, passages and floors concreted	...	...	376
Drains ventilated	...	...	224
Spouting and fall pipes provided	...	...	709
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed		...	31
Bake-houses limewashed	...	...	84
Houses provided with Company's water		...	3
Damp courses inserted	...	...	242
Houses ventilated	...	...	116
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated	...	...	4
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains		...	159
Dilapidations made good	...	...	3241
Under floor spaces ventilated	...	...	292
Manure bins provided	...	...	12
Dust bins provided	...	...	426
Miscellaneous items	...	...	3012

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 714 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 113 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 258, and the number of defects found was 141. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

TABLE C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

				Number.
Into Breakfast rooms	...	...	...	28
„ Kitchens and Sculleries	...	...	...	36
„ Bedrooms	...	...	...	11
„ Lobbies and other parts of houses	...	...	...	23
„ Internal w.c.'s	...	...	...	15
„ External w.c.'s	...	...	...	57
„ Yards and passages	...	...	...	28
„ Adjoining houses	...	...	...	15
„ Cellars	...	...	...	5
From Defective soil pipes	...	...	...	35
„ Defective vent shafts	...	...	...	32
„ Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	...	...	...	11
„ Around yard gullies	...	...	...	28
„ Defective drain connections	...	...	...	84

TABLE C.—*continued.* Number.

From Defective w.c. connections	...	...	51
„ Defective interceptors	...	...	26
„ Sink, wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected direct ...	...	...	22
„ Drains, direct to sewer	...	...	19

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	83	—	—
Workshops (including workshop, laundries and fish-curers)	904	47	—
Work places (including fish-yards)	797	35	—
Home-workers' premises ...	19	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals ...	1803	82	Nil
	—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

		Number of Defects Found.	Number of Remedied.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of cleanliness	...	19	19	—
Want of ventilation	...	6	6	—
Want of drainage of floors	...	8	8	—
Defective drains ...	...	5	5	—
Offensive accumulation on premises	...	31	31	—
No water supply	...	2	2	—
Sanitary Accommodation	{	11	11	—
	Insufficient	11	11	—
	Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—
	Not separate for sexes	7	7	—
	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	99	99	Nil	—
	—	—	—	—

HOME WORK.

	Number.
List of out- workers received twice in the year	... 7
Total number of out- workers on lists ...	... 15

NATURE AND NUMBER OF REGISTERED AND UNREGISTERED FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES VISITED DURING THE YEAR.
(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.	Number of Visits.
Shoemakers ...	... 51
Tinsmiths ...	... 5
Dressmakers ...	... 17
Net chambers ...	... 86
Barrel factories ...	... 14
Box makers ...	... 25
Bakehouses and confectioners	... 389
Tailors ...	... 69
Sugar boilers ...	... 74
Laundries ...	... 15
Upholsterers ...	... 17
Plumbers and painters	... 91
Ice cream manufacturers ...	... 209
Carpenters ...	... 74
Engineers ...	... 13
Stonemasons ...	... 5
Fish-houses and yards	... 694
Mineral water works	... 5
Wheelwrights ...	... 2
Blacksmiths ...	... 7
Coach-builders ...	... 2
Clothing factories	... 8
Foundries ...	... 2
Bottling stores ...	... 10
Printers ...	... 44
Wood turners ...	... 3
Silversmiths ...	... 2
Marine stores ...	... 219
Metal workers ...	... 3

Nature.	Number of Visits.
Hair dressers ...	58
Harness makers ...	2
Cork cutters ...	2
Coopers ...	84
Motor and cycle engineers ...	37
Milliners ...	14
Sail makers ...	1
Boat builders ...	5
Piano works ...	2
Bedding manufacturers ...	34
Manufacturer of leather goods	4
Twine spinners ...	2
Tripe dressers ...	106
Locksmiths ...	2
Scale makers ...	6
Whitesmiths ...	2
Basket makers ...	39
Dentists' workshops	14
Mast and block makers ...	7
Builders ...	184
Picture framers ...	3
Cabinet makers ...	25
Furriers ...	3
Firefighter works	1
Total ...	2,742

NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS, ETC. ON THE REGISTER AT THE
END OF THE YEAR 1930.

Nature.	Number.
Bakehouses ...	81
Baking powder makers ...	5
Bedding manufacturers ...	3
Boat builders ...	3
Bottling stores ...	5
Blacksmiths ...	10
Box makers ...	2

Nature.	Number
Builders	5
Basket makers	12
Carpenters and joiners	26
Confectioners	25
Coopers	12
Engineers	7
Ice manufactories	2
Motor engineers	20
Wood choppers	2
Printing works	4
Carriage builders	2
Cabinet makers	10
Gas fitters	4
Blind makers	2
Jam and preserve boilers	2
Furriers	2
Marine fitters	6
Cycle engineers	17
Stonemasons	4
Mast and block makers	3
Gut scrapers	2
Cork cutters	1
Dressmakers	68
Fish curers, etc.	268
Foundries	2
Hairdressers	51
Lock and tinsmiths	13
Laundries	7
Milliners	23
Marine stores	10
Netting chambers	42
Outfitters	9
Oilskin manufacturers	6
Picture framers	6
Plumbers and painters	9
Scalemaker	1
Sailmakers	2
Tailors	55
Tripe dressers	4

Nature.				Number.
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	2
Wood turners	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	8
Shoemakers	...	...	...	82
Upholsterers	...	...	...	7
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	72
Hide, skin and fat merchants		...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	3
Hosiers	...	...	...	3
Dentists	...	...	...	5
Mineral water manufacturers		...	...	3
Chemical works	...	...	...	1
Piano manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	2
Pickle manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Firelight makers	...	...	...	2
Twine spinners	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	1,061
				<hr/>

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL HASSALL.

OCCUPATIONS, ETC., WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

Nature.				Number
*Fried fish shops	...	...	...	68
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	9
Knacker	...	...	...	1
Slaughter houses	...	...	*16 registered 1 licensed	

*Bye-laws.

Underground Bake-houses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—5 with accommodation for 9 females and 105 males.

SCHOOLS.—The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory. I have little faith in school closure in outbreaks of infectious disease in urban areas of this nature, and as a consequence no school departments were closed during the period under review, but 84 patients and 108 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken *re* contacts.



* HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) :—			
(i) by the Local Authority	...	...	50
(ii) by other Local Authorities	...	...	nil
(iii) by other bodies and persons	...	...	109
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—			
(i) by the Local Authority			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925		nil	
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925		50	
(c) for other purposes	...	...	nil
(ii) by other bodies or persons	...	...	4

I.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	767
and the number of inspections made			...	8368
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	161
and the number of inspections made			...	842
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	445

II.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	490
---	-----	-----

III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	362
---	-----	-----

* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year and are not a statement of housing conditions.

2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit :—

(a) by owners 306

(b) by Local Authority in default of
owners 9

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of
which Closing Orders became operative
in pursuance of declarations by owners
of intention to close —

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of
which notices were served requiring defects
to be remedied

88

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects
were remedied :—

(a) by owners 87

(b) by Local Authority in default of
owners —

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the
Housing Act, 1925*

(1) Number of representations made with a view
to the making of Closing Orders ... —

(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of
which Closing Orders were made ... —

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of
which Closing Orders were determined,
the dwelling houses having been rendered
fit —

(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of
which Demolition Orders were made ... —

(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in
pursuance of Demolition Orders ... —

IV.—Houses owned by the Local Authority total 779.

Built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III. of the
1925 Act, 118; (2) Part II. ditto, nil; and (3) other powers, nil.

(b) HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS :—Roughly speaking the Town may be divided into two parts, the old town within the area enclosed by the ancient walls, and the newer town without the walls. The old town consists largely of the Rows numbered from 1 to 145, composed chiefly of very old houses, crowded closely on area with a corresponding shortage of sunlight in the lower rooms, and 60 per cent. of the total number (about 2040 occupied houses) being back-to-back. The rest of the town consists chiefly of more modern houses (of which 618 are back-to-back) varying through all grades from workmen's dwellings to the usual type of seaside house taking Summer visitors.

The prevailing forms of defects in the old houses may be summed up by saying that they have the defects of their age — crowding on area and dilapidation of varying extent.

Overcrowding is not a prime difficulty; both at the last Census (1921) and during our recent survey (for purposes connected with the 1930 Act) there was no evidence of general overcrowding. At the 1921 Census, in fact there was, as compared with England and Wales as a standard, a surplus of 22.5 per cent. of rooms. In our recent survey we found 4.19 persons per house in the areas selected to be dealt with in the first five-year programme. But this does not mean that there is no overcrowding or that there are sufficient houses for the lower-paid working classes, the average figure of 4.19 including all conditions from overcrowding to under-crowding.

2. SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES :—

(a) There is a deficiency of houses at rents within the means of the lower-paid workmen. It is found that, frequently, in cases of overcrowding

the remark is made that they cannot afford to go elsewhere. This shortage will be met by the Council's Housing Scheme under the 1930 Act (see below).

- (b) I have no information as to any important changes in population during the past 5 years. The new Census figures, when published, will be of the greatest help in deciding on future developments of our housing schemes.
- (c) Sites for new houses. This matter is under the consideration of the Housing Committee.

3. OVERCROWDING :—

- (a) Extent. The latest figures I have on this point refer to a little over 300 houses in a Row area, recently investigated. These show 7 per cent. of overcrowded houses.
- (b) Causes of overcrowding. In about half the cases it appears to be due to inability to pay higher rent, but in some it is due to growth of family combined with unwillingness to move.
- (c) A few notices have been served, *re* overcrowding, in exceptional circumstances, but little can be done pending the provision of cheaper houses.

4. FITNESS OF HOUSES :—

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :— No difficult proposition has arisen.
- (b) Special measures taken or suggested :— Systematic house to house inspection is in operation.

- (c) Extent to which houses have not an adequate internal water supply :—In about 30 per cent. of the very small houses the water taps are in the yards, 18 per cent. being in the private yard and 12 per cent. in a common yard.
- (d) Extent to which houses have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage. The smaller type of houses :—
 - (a) 84·5 per cent. have private w.c. accommodation ; and
 - (b) 15·5 per cent. have common w.c. accommodation (estimated on the basis of the last 300 houses inspected).

5. UNHEALTHY AREAS :—

The following is a report made by me to the Town Council on this matter :—

27th September, 1930.

HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Part III. Section 25 (2).

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Sub-Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Under the above Section of the Act the Town Council is required to furnish to the Minister of Health, before December 31st next, a general statement of a five-year programme for dealing with housing conditions and the provision of further housing accommodation. The general purpose of the Act appears to be to provide facilities for re-housing those members of the community who are living under unsuitable conditions. When Dr. Lethem, of the Ministry of Health, interviewed the Health Committee, he laid stress on the importance of commencing any re-housing scheme by dealing with the Row districts. These districts (excluding George Street, Howard Street north of Regent Street, Middlegate Street, Broad Row and Market Row) contain about 2,040 occupied houses (of which 60 per cent. are back-houses) with an estimated population of 8,500.

Having regard to Dr. Lethem's report, I am of opinion that the Ministry will regard the whole of the Row districts as coming under the description in Section 1 of the Act, viz., "that the dwelling-houses are by reason of disrepair or sanitary defects unfit for human habitation, or by reason of their bad arrangement, or the narrowness or bad arrangement of the streets, dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area, and that the other buildings in the area are for a like reason dangerous or injurious to the health of the said inhabitants." It will be seen that the definition is a very wide one.

I submit for your consideration, when drawing-up the "general statement" of a five-year programme the three areas marked AAA, BB and C on the Map. The total population of these three areas is about 2,546 in 607 occupied houses, of which 61 per cent. are back-houses and 35 per cent. may be described as falling into dilapidation by reason of age. It may be possible to leave occasional islands of buildings in these areas, but the expense of shoring-up will usually outweigh the advantage of leaving them; and moreover the difficulty of clearing suitable sites for re-building will be enhanced if many are left. (An exception to this is the district south of Row 143 where the dwelling houses are so few, that it will, on a Clearance Map, appear chiefly as an "island," or may, if preferred, be excluded entirely from Area C, and the dwelling houses, five in number, dealt with individually). It appears, therefore, that the words of subsection (11) of Section 1 (1) are applicable, viz., "that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area is the demolition of all the buildings in the area." This does not, however, preclude the insertion of "islands" within, but not forming part of the "clearance area" as finally defined under Section 30, and it does not appear that these "islands," if any, need be delimited in the "general statement" to the Ministry.

Particulars of the three Areas are as follows:—

AREA AAA. Rows 20, 21 and 17 on the North to the midline of Rows 26, 30 and 31 on the South, inclusive.

Present conditions:—228 occupied houses (62 per cent. of which are back-houses) with a population of 940 (equals 3.94 per house).

Taking the standard of accommodation adopted by the Minister (see page 13, paragraph 14 of the Memorandum) the new houses required will be as shown below:—

55	houses with 1 bedroom.
90	„ „ 2 bedrooms.
46	„ „ 3 „
25	„ „ 4 „
10	„ „ 5 „
2	„ „ 6 „
<hr/>	
122	
<hr/>	

AREA BB. Row 144 on the South to the midline of Row 125 on the North, inclusive.

Present conditions:—122 occupied houses (64 per cent. of which are back-houses) with a population of 528 (equals 4.15 per house). The new houses required will be:—

22	houses with 1 bedroom.
44	„ „ 2 bedrooms.
37	„ „ 3 „
15	„ „ 4 „
4	„ „ 5 „
<hr/>	
228	
<hr/>	

AREA C. Row 145 on the South to the midline of Row 124 on the North, inclusive.

Present conditions:—257 occupied houses (60 per cent. of which are back-houses) with a population of 1,078 (equals 4.17 per house). The new houses required will be:—

49	houses with 1 bedroom.
102	„ „ 2 bedrooms.
61	„ „ 3 „
37	„ „ 4 „
7	„ „ 5 „
1	„ „ 6 „
<hr/>	
257	
<hr/>	

NOTE 1. In estimating the housing requirements I have taken into consideration that 20 per cent. of the houses at present occupied by 2 persons only are the homes of newly married couples, and have allotted them 2-bedroomed houses in anticipation of the arrival of children.

NOTE 2. Having regard to the last sentence on page 8 of the Memorandum *re* the new houses not necessarily being occupied by the displaced persons, it may be well to consider the advisability of limiting the building of new houses to those containing only 1, 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms. From the above figures it will be seen that only 4 per cent. of the displaced families will need more than 4 bedrooms.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

N.B.—The foregoing was adopted by the Town Council and received the general approval of the Ministry of Health. Later, however, the Ministry has suggested that re-housing should be estimated on the basis of persons displaced and not, as I intended, on families displaced. This will lead to a higher proportion of a standard type of house being built, and a smaller proportion of direct removes of displaced families into new houses. The new houses may be occupied by persons who have vacated other accommodation to which displaced persons will have moved, and there may be many links in this chain of replacement.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, *e.g.*, small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up to date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cowsheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 12 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 150 in 15 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

	Applications during 1930.	No. on Register Dec. 31st, 1930.
Purveyor	...	86
Dairymen	...	38
Cow-keeper	...	12
Cow-sheds	...	15

Seven hundred and forty-one visits were paid to these premises during the year.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

Licenses issued.

Certified Milk ...	...	...	...	1
Grade A. (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	1

Both supplies were sampled for bacterial content and found to be well above the standard.

MEAT, ETC.

Slaughter-Houses.

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1930.	In Dec., 1930.
Registered	...	21	16
Licensed	...	1	1
	—	—	—
	22	17	17
	—	—	—

The usual supervision is exercised by your Chief Sanitary Inspector with respect to food exposed for sale, or in preparation for human consumption in the Borough, which includes frequent inspections to slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, fish and poultry shops, greengrocers' and grocers' shops, market stalls, and other places, where foods are sold, etc. It is satisfactory to know that the various tradesmen, and more especially the butchers, in the Borough, have accorded him every facility and readily carried out his instructions and advice with regard to unsound, unwholesome, or diseased food, so that although there is no public abattoir, nearly every carcase is inspected at the time of or immediately after slaughter.

The improvement effected since the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into force, is fairly well maintained, but constant supervision is necessary. Several complaints have been made with regard to dirty vehicles being used for conveying meat, and letters of caution have been sent to the dealers concerned.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcases destroyed was as follows:—

Bullock	...	...	...	1
Pig	...	...	...	1
Ox	...	...	...	3
Cows	...	...	...	4
Heifer	...	...	...	1

Unsound Food seized and surrendered.

1930.

Bullock	...	1 carcase	Tuberculosis
Pig	...	1 "	
Ox	...	3 "	
Cow	...	4 "	
Heifer	...	1 "	
Beef	...	1 ton 5 lbs.	
Sheep	...	...	2 carcases
Corned Beef	...	...	1 st. 6 lbs.
Haddock	...	...	2 st.
Mixed Fish	...	...	3 st.
Fowls	...	...	1 dozen.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis:—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.	Result of Analysis	
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	78	72	6
Skimmed Milk	1	1	—
Cheese	7	7	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Tomato Sauce	1	1	—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis
		Genuine.	Adulterated.
Sliced Peaches	—	—	—
Butter	13	13	—
Margarine	4	4	—
Tinned Loganberries	1	1	—
Lard	4	4	—
Sausages	4	4	—
Potted Meat	3	3	—
Corned Beef	1	1	—
Vinegar	3	3	—
Dripping	2	2	—
Jam	2	2	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—
Ice Cream	7	7	—
Cream	5	5	—
Chocolate	3	3	—
Haslet	1	1	—
Mincemeat	2	2	—
Liquorice Sweets	1	1	—
	—	—	—
	147	141	6
	—	—	—

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.		Proceedings.
1. 12 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Case dismissed.
2. 18 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Ditto.
3. 13 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Fined £1 including costs.
4. 8 per cent. added water	...	Fined £1 including costs.
5. 5 per cent. deficient in fat	...	Cautioned.
6. 18½ per cent. added water	...	Fined £2 including costs.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS,
1912 AND 1917.

MILK.—Seventy-eight samples were examined; none contained preservatives.

CREAM.—Five samples were examined.

CONDENSED AND DRIED MILK REGULATIONS.

As there appear to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only one sample was examined during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS.

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 62—63 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF FOOD are carried out by the Public Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1930 and in the previous ten years :—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1920	0	63	1	76	10	2	18	152
1921	0	78	11	76	14	0	6	179
1922	0	177	2	28	14	1	4	222
1923	0	202	4	30	12	2	9	250
1924	0	186	1	38	15	2	6	187
1925	0	124	1	19	18	0	8	170
1926	0	126	4	29	14	1	7	181
1927	0	165	7	32	19	2	4	229
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	173
Average for ten years								
1920-1929	0.1	128.7	5.2	47.5	15.8	1.6	6.0	201.3

SCARLET FEVER.

Seventy-one cases were notified during the year, being 55 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. Nearly half the cases occurred during the outbreak at the end of the year. The disease was of a mild type.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1930 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	23	10	8	3	2	0	18
February	10	5	4	1	0	0	9
March	10	3	4	3	0	0	7
April	4	2	0	1	1	0	4
May	4	3	1	0	0	0	4
June	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
July	4	2	1	0	1	0	3
August	4	1	3	0	0	0	4
September	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
October	2	1	1	0	0	0	2
November	6	2	2	0	2	0	5
December	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	71	31	26	8	6	0	58

DIPHTHERIA.

Seventy-six cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 160 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years. Of these six occurred in Melton Lodge Convalescent Home following an outbreak at their main institution at Ascot.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital, until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see page 15.

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham	Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	6	1	2	1	2	0	0	6
February	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	6
March	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	7
April	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
May	6	1	4	0	1	0	0	6
June	6	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
July	10	3	6	1	0	0	0	10
August	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
September	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
October	10	2	6	1	1	0	0	9
November	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
December	10	2	2	1	5	0	0	10
Totals	76	20	36	10	10	0	0	74

Out of 76 cases notified, 36 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 47 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case was notified during the year.

THE ENTERIC GROUP OF DISEASES.

Seven cases were notified in 1930. Of these, one was a case of Typhoid and six were Paratyphoid B. Of the latter, two were definitely contracted out of the district, and all were unconnected with each other.

ERYSIPelas.

Fourteen cases of this disease were notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Two cases were notified during the year.

SMALL POX.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases were notified during the year.

TYPHUS FEVER, CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS,
TRENCH FEVER MALARIA AND DYSENTRY.

No cases were notified during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

Seventeen cases were notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the two Police Stations during the night.

SHICK AND DICK TESTS.

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALL POX PREVENTION)
REGULATIONS, 1917.

No action was needed during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
(See pages 11, 12),

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.—
Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the

non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of Education Committee's Standing Orders *re* exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure (see page 50) and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DISINFECTION.

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital:—

Beds	203	Counterpanes	198
Pillows	411	Mattresses	116
Bolsters	123	Clothing	1858
Slips	425	Carpets	12
Sheets	499	Rugs	22
Hangings	37	Towels	181
Blankets	515	Various	956
		Total	5536

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

357 rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Guardians, who have an up-to-date equipment at the workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.										Total Cases Notified in each Locality.						
	At Ages—Years.										Total Cases Removed to Hospital.						
At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards	Gorleston and District.	Southwold District.	Rundbamauxhall.	Portsmouth.	Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
Pneumonia	17	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	3	1	2	3	9	3	5	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	6	4	1	41	17	2	4	—	—	21	35	20	—	74
Membranous Croup	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	71	1	1	—	6	3	28	14	6	4	3	1	4	7	3	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	29	28	14	—	58
Enteric Fever	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	..	190	4	2	7	10	5	74	32	13	22	9	7	5	67	76	47
																	137

Esteourt Road Isolation Hospital :— 57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
 Gorleston Isolation Hospital :— 12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
 Hospital Authority :— Great Yarmouth Corporation.

TABLE IIa.

AGES AT DEATH FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING
THE YEAR 1930.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia	20	5											
Diphtheria	3		1										
Membranous Croup				1									
Erysipelas	1	1											
Scarlet Fever													
Typhus Fever													
Enteric Fever													
Malaria													
Dysentery													
Puerperal Fever	1												
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis													
Poliomyelitis													
Ophthalmia													
Neonatorum													
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1											
Totals	27	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	4	8

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

	Cases.			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths.				
	Notified.	Treated.									
		At Home.	Hospital.								
I.	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—	—	—				
II.	„	„	—	„	—	—	—				

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	Males	48	36	32
	Females	40	29	22
	Total	88	65	54
Non- Pulmonary	Males	11	1	10
	Females	4	1	4
	Total	15	2	14

ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
1	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	2
5	4	3	3	0	0	0	1	0
10	5	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
15	9	8	0	2	3	1	0	0
20	8	8	0	1	5	5	0	1
25	10	10	1	0	8	3	1	1
35	5	3	2	0	3	3	0	1
45	7	3	1	0	6	5	0	1
55	7	2	1	0	4	3	2	0
65 and upwards	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
Totals.	58	42	15	4	82	22	10	4

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 No action was taken during the year under these powers.

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT.

The arrangement for inspecting vessels from infected ports, whilst still in the Roads, were continued as in previous years (*i.e.*, notification by Pilots, Boatmen and Customs, all of whom are kept supplied with lists of such ports, and very conscientiously carry out the arrangement), but no vessels arrived from an infected port.

The Corporation has come to an agreement with the Guardians to disinfest seamen affected with vermin at the Infirmary cleansing station. Disinfection of their quarters and effects will be undertaken by the Council. There has been no occasion so far to put this into effect.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found. Thirty-four were visited by the Rat Officer (chiefly fishing boats).

SICKNESS IN THE PORT.

A Soviet cargo boat having landed a man at another port with Typhoid Fever, the ship's quarters were disinfected and certain foodstuffs destroyed.

A man was removed to Hospital from a steam drifter suffering from Typhoid Fever. The living quarters and the man's clothing and bedding were thoroughly disinfected.

A man was removed from a steam drifter suffering from Pneumonia.

A man was reported sick aboard a coasting vessel. A doctor was sent for who diagnosed Syphilis and ordered the man ashore for medical attention. The man proceeded to his home at a neighbouring port.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth during the year 1930 (excluding Fishing Vessels):—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.						COASTWISE.						NUMBER OF SEAMEN.*			
No.	Tons.	Steam.		Motor.		No.	Tons.	Steam.		No.	Tons.	British.		Foreign.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.	No.	No.
56	4991	438	123589	51	5869	279	28764	733	142711	149	15420	11500	4600		

* Estimate only.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1930.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
	Number	Tonnage	By the M. O. H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers	438	123589	44	186	46	24	I
Motors	51	5869	2	29	9	2	—
Sailing	56	4991	4	22	4	1	—
Fishing	included	above	3	34	30	22	—
Total Foreign	545	134449	53	271	89	49	I
COASTWISE—							
Steamers	733	142711	27	433	61	22	—
Motors	149	15420	1	30	7	3	—
Sailing	279	28764	1	29	4	1	—
Fishing	about 800	32000	58	396	198	121	I
Total Coastwise	1961	218895	87	888	270	147	I
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2506	353344	140	1159	359	196	2

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	886
Norwegian	...	...	46
Swedish	...	...	26
Dutch	...	...	38
Danzig	...	...	8
Danish	...	...	6
French	...	...	8
Belgian	...	...	24
Spanish	...	...	2
German	...	...	69
Finnish	...	...	16
Estonian	...	...	9
Soviet	...	...	5
Latvian	...	...	16
Total	...	1,159	

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

(a) Passenger Traffic during 1930.

There is none in this Port.

(b) Cargo Traffic.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with Germany, Sweden, Holland and Norway.

The Imports were—Foreign ... Timber, Stone, Phosphate,
Salt and Herrings.

„ „ „ Coastwise ... Stone, Grain, Coal and
General.

The Exports were Fish.

III. SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes. There are no water boats.

IV. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was one case (Enteric, on a fishing-boat) during the year. It is very seldom that any case occurs.

(1) I have found in the Port that cases of sickness are always reported to the Pilot and Customs Officer, and that I have been informed immediately by telephone. In addition, the Sanitary Inspector is informed by the above officers of any reported illness which he does not come-across or hear-of in the gossip of a small Port.

(2) It is some years since a vessel arrived from a plague or cholera infected port. Shipping Agents, Pilots, Boatmen and Customs Officers are kept informed of the infected ports with which there is any trade. On two occasions in the Port a Master has wished to communicate with me by wireless, the

telegram being delivered to me by the Post Office without delay. I do not think that any special arrangements, in this regard, are necessary. The above arrangements work very satisfactorily.

(3) Vessels arriving from these ports are boarded by myself in the Roads before entering the Haven.

(4) Cases of Infectious Disease are removed to the Isolation Hospital in the Corporation motor ambulance. Contacts are visited daily by the Sanitary Inspector until the incubation period has elapsed.

(5) Disinfection is carried out by the Health Department, clothing, etc., being removed for this purpose to the Disinfecter.

(6) Arrangements for the cleansing of persons have been made with the Guardians, who have a cleansing station at the Infirmary.

(7) There is one motor ambulance for Infectious Diseases (under the Health Department) and two for General Cases (under the Police).

(8) Venereal Disease is treated at the Clinic at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. The Sanitary Inspector has slips for distribution, giving full particulars.

(9) & (10) Bacteriological Examination of rats and others will, if necessary, be carried out by Dr. Claridge, Pathologist, of Norwich.

TABLE C.
Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1930.		Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.	No. of vessels concerned.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric	...	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	0·2	1
Scarlet Fever	...	—	0·2	1

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1930.		Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.	No. of vessels concerned.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Enteric	...	—	—	—
Small Pox	...	—	—	1

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection thirty-four ships and fishing-boats were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1930.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British	886	--	32	94
Other Nations	273	--	49	198

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Dirty forecastles or deck houses	...	...	86
Forecastles to repaint or limewash	...	...	29
Defects in sanitary arrangements	...	...	12
Defects in ventilation	...	...	48
Filthy galley	...	...	45

Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	38
Filthy bedding, clothing, etc.	...	...	...	13
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	6
Vessels disinfected	...	...	...	54
Defective water tanks	...	...	...	8
Filthy w.c's.	...	...	...	98
Unwholesome provision store	...	...	...	6
Suspicious drinking water	...	...	...	7
Ship's stores in forecastle	...	...	...	9
Repairs to ventilators	...	...	...	3
Cautions <i>re</i> bilge pumping	...	...	...	306
Cleanse holds	...	...	...	9

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases.

BILGE PUMPING ON FISHING VESSELS.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various food regulations.

Aboard ship 20 lbs. of salt beef and 14 lbs. of stock fish were condemned and destroyed.

(2) *Shell Fish.* There are no beds within the Port.

(3) See (1) above.

MR. SPINKS submits his Annual Report on the work done by him as Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, and Shops Acts, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1920, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1930.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year, 62 boats were inspected, and these, without exception, were found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On three boats the registration markings were not shown. On one vessel there was an insufficient provision for storage of fresh water, whilst two cabins required re-painting to render same waterproof. Upon my acquainting the owners of the craft of these matters, they were attended to. These were the only defects discovered by me during the year, the boats in this district being still excellently maintained.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about thirty of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

On three boats inspected, the Master had not a copy of the Certificates on board.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912, 1914, 1920, and AMENDMENT ACT, 1921.

During the year, 385 inspections of shops and stores were made by me under the above Acts, and many irregularities, i.e., failing to affix necessary notices, etc., were attended to

on my intervention. The duties under the Shops Early Closing Act, 1928, have been transferred to the Police Department.

SHOPS ACT, 1913.

In the course of my inspections I have ascertained that only one shopkeeper has availed himself of the special provisions of the Shops Act, 1913. Several other shopkeepers enquired as to the details of this Act, but it is apparently unsuitable to local requirements generally.

EXEMPTIONS.

The "Holiday Resort" exemption (under Section 11 of the Act) was again granted to the whole Borough, to operate during the months of June, July, August and September, and the exemptions granted to specified trades (on their application) under section 4, sub-section 4, of the Act, in order to cope with the extra business of the Autumn fishing season remain in operation. In addition, the closing hours under the 1928 Act were extended, section 6 (1), substituting for Saturdays 10 p.m., other days 9 p.m.



THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the *Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act*. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-ordinate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 3,670 visits, as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	74
Marine Stores	...	...	...	91
Fish Houses	...	...	...	812
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	58
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	10
Bake Houses	...	...	...	141
Malt Houses	...	...	...	34
Stables	...	...	...	286
Piggeries	...	...	...	161
Timber Yards	...	...	...	18
Private Houses	...	...	...	316

Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	67
Re-visits	...	...	604
Special and complaints	...	...	968
Ships	...	...	6
Fish Manure Works	...	...	24
			3670

Rats killed :—

Ferreting	...	...	...	1953
Known to be poisoned or trapped		...	...	245
				2198



Blind Persons Act, 1920.

HOME TEACHER'S REPORT for the Year ending December, 1930.

Miss REES submits her Sixth Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the register brought up to date. An analysis of the occupations and incomes of the Blind Persons has been drawn up. There have been 46 new cases, 10 deaths, and 4 persons have left the Borough.

The number on the Register is 165 as compared with 133 last year. The age groups are as follows:—

Under 5 years	...	...	Nil
Between 5 and 16 years	...	...	9
,, 16 and 21 years	...	...	3
,, 21 and 50 years	...	...	29
,, 50 and 70 years	...	...	71
Over 70 years	...	...	53
			—
	TOTAL	...	165
			—

1,440 visits have been paid during the year. Instruction in Braille has been given to one person and in Moon type to five. Two magazines in Braille and one in Moon Type have been circulated among readers. One person has been taught chair caning and two persons pulp cane work. The Home-worker (a basket maker) has been visited weekly and a record of his work kept in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry. His augmentation has been delivered regularly and he has been assisted in other ways as decided by

the Committee. Four persons have been read to regularly and others taken for walks. Four persons have been taken to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Successful application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of 8 persons. Gifts of provisions, fruit, etc., have been made to 12 persons.

Regularly weekly grants out of the voluntary fund have been made to 14 persons during times of difficulty. Money grants for special purposes were given to 9 persons. New articles of clothing have been given to 7 people. During the early part of the year 75 of the more necessitous cases received one cwt. of coal for eight weeks. Again, for two weeks at Christmas time 23 cases received one cwt. of coal. 163 persons received a Christmas gift of 5/-

In June, 1930, the scheme for the financial assistance of the unemployable blind came into force. During the year I made application for the allowance on behalf of 80 persons, and investigated and reported upon 123 cases. At the end of the year there were 98 blind persons in receipt of the allowance.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £250 os. 9d., and a special effort by the Mayoress added £139 to the voluntary fund.

Steady development of all blind welfare service has continued during the year and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. An Annual Party was held at the Town Hall on January 15th, when 84 blind persons were entertained. On June 23rd the annual outing was held at Wroxham, in which 90 blind persons participated.

Thanks are due to the members of the Music Club for allowing 12 blind persons and their guides to attend their concerts. On two occasions the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society.

The Transport Committee granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation trams and buses to 108 blind persons.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Wesleyan Chapels in Yarmouth and Gorleston for the use of their schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

A preliminary distribution of four single-valve wireless sets has been received from the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund. A local wireless dealer has undertaken to instal these sets and also to distribute eight two-valve sets to necessitous blind persons.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND
ON DECEMBER 31st, 1930.

Under 5 Years— 0

Between 5 and 16 Years—

At school	8
At home	1
	—
	9

Between 16 and 21 Years—

In training at Leatherhead	1
At Thorpe Asylum M.D.	1
At Home M.D. in receipt of allowance	1
	—
	3

Between 21 and 50 Years—

Weaver at Norwich	1
Home Worker (basket maker)	1
St. Dunstan's (,, ,)	1
Tea Agent with allowance	1
Butcher with allowance	1
Shopkeeper with allowance	1
Shopkeeper	1
Sandwich man	1
Infirmary	4

At HOME—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	12
M.D. in receipt of allowance	1
Suitable for training	2
With incomes over scale	2
	—

Brought forward	41
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Between 50 and 70 Years—

School Teacher	1
Wood chopper with Blind Pension	1
Hawker with Blind Pension	1
Sandwich man with Blind Pension	1
Pedlar in receipt of allowance	1
In Infirmary	7

At Home—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	43
With incomes over scale	15
In receipt of Blind Pension but ineligible for allowance	1
	71

Over 70 Years—

Infirmary	3
Out porter with Blind Pension	1
News-vendor in receipt of allowance	1

At Home—

Unemployable in receipt of allowance	36
With incomes over scale	11
In receipt of Blind Pension but ineligible for allowance	1
	53
TOTAL	165

